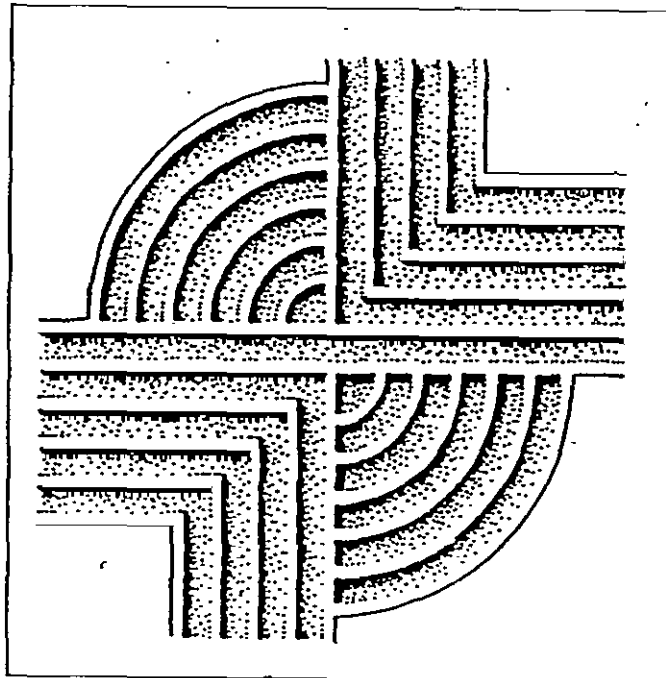


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF INDIGO RUN PLANTATION, HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 78

© 2001 by Chicora Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or transcribed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without prior permission of Chicora Foundation, Inc. except for brief quotations used in reviews. Full credit must be given to the authors, publisher, and project sponsor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF INDIGO RUN PLANTATION,
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared For:

Mr. Jack C. Best
The Melrose Company
P.O. Drawer 21307
Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29925

Prepared By:

Natalie Adams
Michael Trinkley

Chicora Research Contribution 78

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 8664 □ 861 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
803/787-6910

February 6, 1992

This report is printed on permanent, recycled paper.

Background

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Jack C. Best, developer of approximately 31 acres of Indigo Run Plantation. The two surveyed tracts are situated on Indigo Run Plantation, on Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, and are identified as Parcels 2, and 3 comprising Block M (Figure 1). Parcel 2 is bounded by Indigo Run Parkway to the south, Parcel 9 to the west, east, and north. Parcel 3 is also bounded by Indigo Run Parkway to the south, a planned road to the west, and Parcel 1 to the north and east.

Parcels 2 and 3 are expected to be developed for a combined total of about 80 single family dwellings, with accompanying water, sewer, power, and road construction activities. This development activity has the potential for damaging or destroying archaeological sites and this intensive archaeological survey was conducted in order to allow the developer to obtain S.C. Coastal Council certification. This study is intended to provide a synopsis of the preliminary archival research and the archaeological survey of the tract sufficient to allow the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office to determine the eligibility of sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition, this study will provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the two parcels, and the findings. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. Chicora Foundation has initiated consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concerning any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the project area, as well as the results of any structures surveys on file with that office. This project was coordinated with Ms. Jill Foster, Long-Range Planner with the Town of Hilton Head Island and is permitted by Archaeological Approval 92-2.

The historic research was conducted at the South Caroliniana Library, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, The Hilton Head Museum, the Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyances, and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository by Dr. Michael Trinkley on January 9 and 10, 1992.

The archaeological survey was conducted by Natalie Adams and Liz Pinckney from January 13 through 17, 1992. Field work conditions were good and a total of 80 person hours were devoted to the study. The report preparation (including laboratory studies) was conducted on January 18 and 20, 1992. The artifacts from this

project will be curated at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1992.1, ARCH 3183 through ARCH 3262.

Goals

The primary goals of this study were, first, to identify the archaeological resources of the two survey tracts and, second, to assess the ability of these sites to contribute significant archaeological, historical or anthropological data. The second aspect essentially involves the sites' eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, although Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead compliance agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The secondary goals were to examine the relationship between site location, soil type, and topography, expanding the previous work by Brooks and Scurry (1978) and Scurry and Brooks (1980) in the Charleston area, and Trinkley (1987, 1989) on Hilton Head and Daufuskie Islands for prehistoric site location, and South and Hartley (1980) for lowcountry historic site location.

Work at prehistoric sites in the area has revealed relatively small, shell and nonshell middens found almost exclusively adjacent to tidal creeks or sloughs. Few sites have been found in the interior, away from both present marsh habitats and relic sloughs. Most sites, based on previous studies, are found on excessive to moderately well drained soils, although a few are consistently found in areas which are poorly drained (which suggests that factors other than drainage may occasionally have determined aboriginal settlement location).

Research by South and Hartley (1980) suggests that major historic site complexes will be found on high ground adjacent to a deep water access. Plantation main houses tend to be located on the highest and best drained soils for both health and status reasons. Slave settlements tend to be located for easy access to the fields, although clearly other considerations were involved, and slave rows are often found on low, poorly drained soils.

An archaeological survey conducted for the proposed construction of the Cross Island Connector (Johnson 1989) identified several additional sites in the general vicinity, although none are within the survey tracts. These sites, such as 38BU905, 38BU906, and 38BU909, do suggest the presence of "interior" occupations, not associated with the marsh edge, on Hilton Head Island. They are similar to the Type 4 sites identified from work on nearby Spring and Callawassie islands (Trinkley 1990b, 1991). Consequently, while Parcels 2 and 3 are not associated with

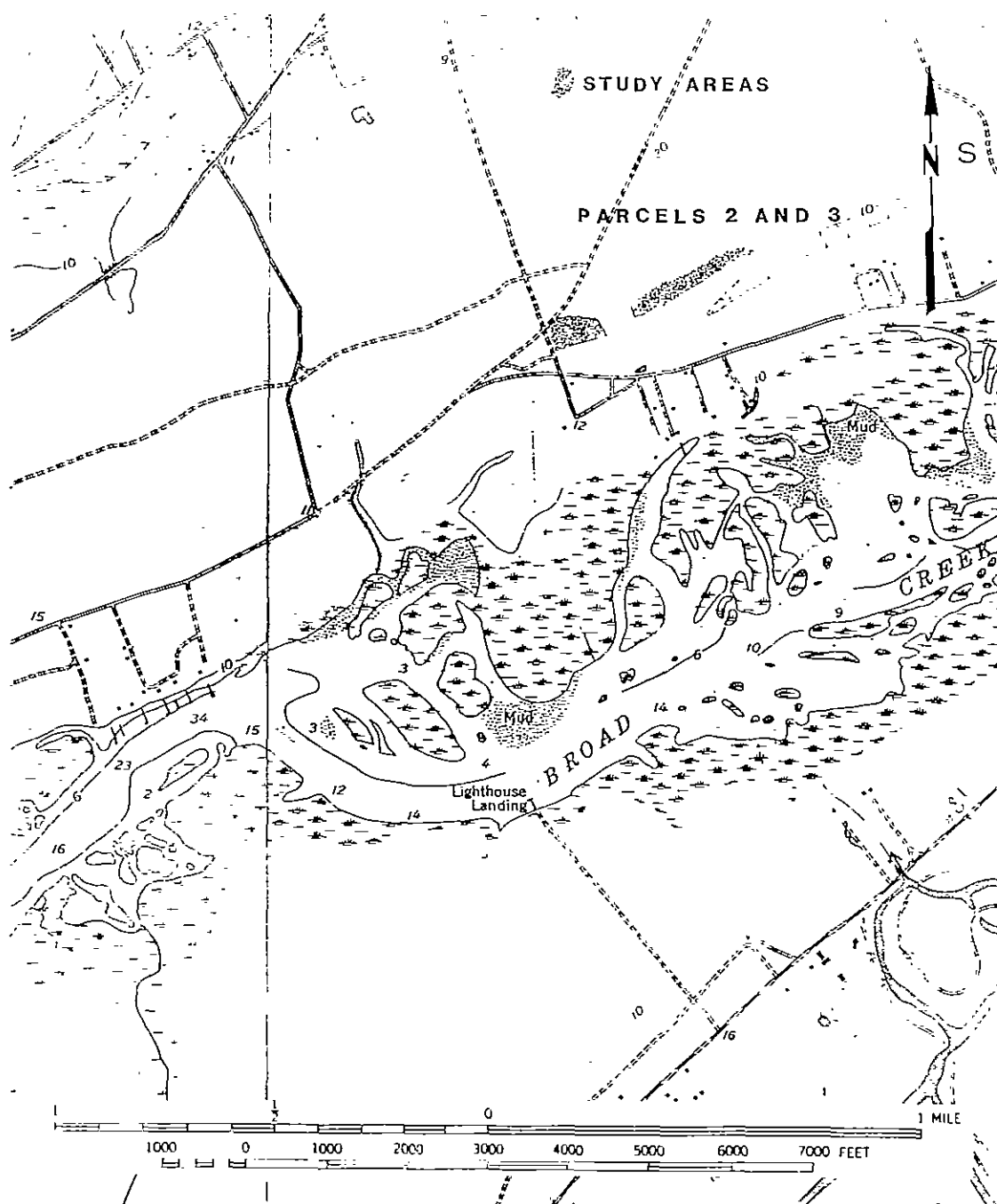


Figure 1. Location of project area, Hilton Head Island and Bluffton Quadrangles.

a source of water, they cannot be excluded from consideration as areas of potential prehistoric occupation.

Based on these previous findings and the presence of excessively drained soils on several tracts, the archaeological potential was thought to range from moderate (in the interior areas of well drained soil) to low (in those interior areas with low, poorly drained soils).

Curation

Artifacts recovered from this study will be curated with The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1992.1, catalog numbers ARCH 3183 through ARCH 3262. All original field notes (including photographic materials) and archival copies will also be curated at this facility.

Effective Environment

Hilton Head Island is a sea island located between Port Royal Sound to the north and Daufuskie Island to the south. The island is separated from Daufuskie by Calibogue Sound and from the mainland by Skull Creek (Figure 2).

Hilton Head is situated in the Sea Island section of South Carolina's Coastal Plain province. The coastal plain consists of unconsolidated sands, clays and soft limestones found from the Fall Line eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, an area representing about two-thirds of the state (Cooke 1936:1-3). Elevations on Hilton

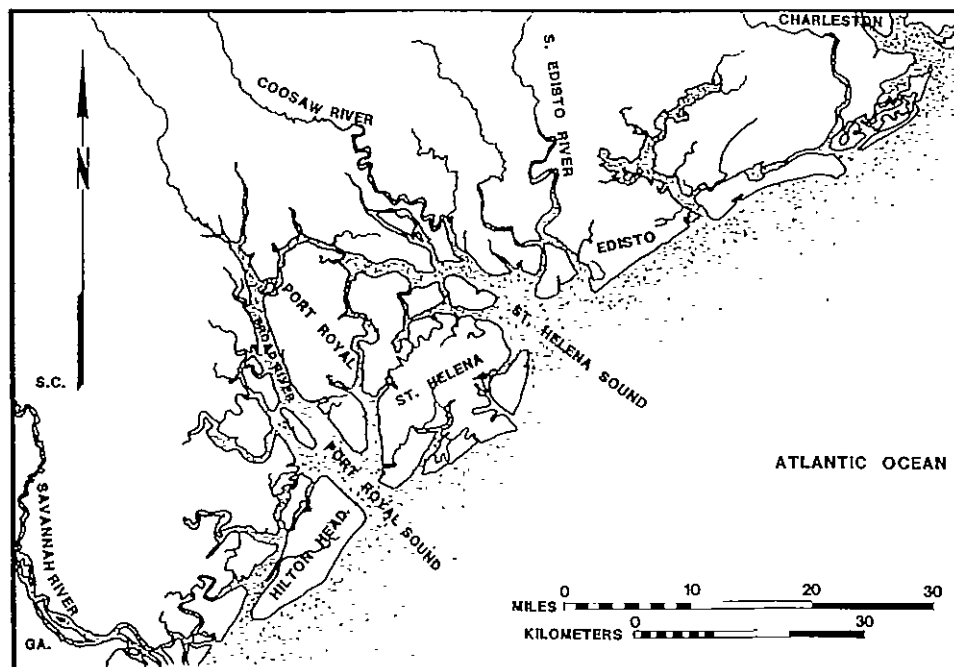


Figure 2. Location of Hilton Head Island.

Head range from sea level to about 20 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Additional environmental information on Hilton Head is available from Trinkley (1986, 1987).

The Tract M survey area is situated inland from Broad Creek, adjacent to a relic slough. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods inland intermixed with grassed areas. All of the vegetation, with the possible exception of the live oaks bordering Broad Creek, appears to have been established within the last 100 years. Historic maps of the area suggest that this vicinity, in an area of less well drained soils, has been wooded during most of the nineteenth century.

Elevations in the survey area vary from about 8 to 10 feet inland. There is a pronounced bluff overlooking Broad Creek, with the topography gradually sloping down to the north.

The soils on Tract M include excessively drained Wando sands, somewhat poorly drained Ridgeland fine sands, as well as very poorly drained Rosedhu fine sands which often have a water table within the upper foot of the soil profile. The high water content results in a profile evidencing considerable chemical reduction. The upper 0.9 foot tend to be black, overlying a B horizon varying from dark reddish brown to dark brown (Stuck 1980).

Background Research

Several previously published archaeological studies are available for the Hilton Head area to provide background, including the Fish Haul excavation study (Trinkley 1986), Cotton Hope Plantation, located on Skull Creek (Trinkley 1990a), testing at Stoney/Baynard Plantation (Adams and Trinkley 1991), and the reconnaissance level survey of Hilton Head Island for the Town of Hilton Head (Trinkley 1987). In addition, considerable survey and excavation work has been conducted on nearby Pinckney Island (Drucker and Anthony 1980; Trinkley 1981), Spring and Callawassie Islands (Trinkley 1990b and 1991); and Daufuskie Island (Trinkley 1989a). These sources should be consulted for additional details.

Additional historical research has been conducted and although this research is not exhaustive, it is sufficient to provide insights on the types of archaeological remains which might be expected in the survey area. Such research is complicated by the loss of all early (pre-1862) county records during the Civil War, and the loss of many of the records predating the 1890s from a later fire. As a consequence, it is virtually impossible to determine the exact boundary line between the two plantations known to exist in the project area -- Otter Hole and Muddy Creek. Some provisional information is provided on both tracts.

Muddy Creek

The first known owner of Muddy Creek Plantation is William Baynard, who apparently purchased the property from Benjamin Bayley and Daniel Savage in the late eighteenth century (see Charleston RMC, DB F-6, p. 227; also South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Memorials 1731-1778, Book 8, p. 298). That portion from Baley's Patent probably included the 275 acre Lot 12, which had been previously leased to Thomas Bull and W. Rich, probably for speculation (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, MC5-9). The lands from Daniel Savage include 500 acres laying immediately east of the Mongin lands later to become Spanish Wells Plantation.

Holmgren (1959) suggests that the property passed from William Baynard (who died in 1849) to his son, William E. Baynard, Jr. (who died during the Civil War). The 1850 agricultural census, however, lists no property on Hilton Head owned by William E. Baynard, Jr. or the Est. of William Baynard. It does, however, list four plantations under the ownership of William Baynard, Sr.'s son, Ephraim Baynard. One tract is for 800 acres, very close to that traditionally associated with Muddy Creek Plantation. This census reveals that the property contained 500 acres of improved land and 300 acres of land in timber. The plantation produced 23 bales of cotton, While this represented only 22% of the cotton produced by Baynard that year, it was also produced on only 15% of the total improved acreage, suggesting that Muddy Creek was a profitable plantation. It did not, however, provide the quantity of crops or support the variety of livestock found on the other three tracts. Muddey Creek seems to have been fairly specialized toward the production of cotton.

The Coastal Survey map made immediately prior to the Civil War (Figure 3) shows a series of 13 structures on Muddy Creek. Eight structures appear to represent an east-west slave row situated north of a road running through the plantation. Today, Marshlands Road follows very nearly the same route. Three slightly larger structures, probably support buildings for the plantation are found as a north-south line on the west side of the road as it turns northward. Two additional structures are found between this road and the slough to the east. Another road runs into Muddy Creek from the east, turns sharply and continues southward, probably to a landing on Broad Creek.

Like other plantations on Hilton Head Island, "Muddy Creek Place" was confiscated by the U.S. Government in 1862 for Baynard's failure to pay the Direct Tax (National Archives, RG 217, Records of the Beaufort, S.C. Tax District). Faced with an absence of property maps and pats, even the District Tax Commissioners had trouble clearly delineating the various plantations on Hilton Head. As Figure 4 illustrates, they recognized the existence of several plantations on the north side of Broad Creek, but were able to establish a clear boundary only for Spanish Wells.

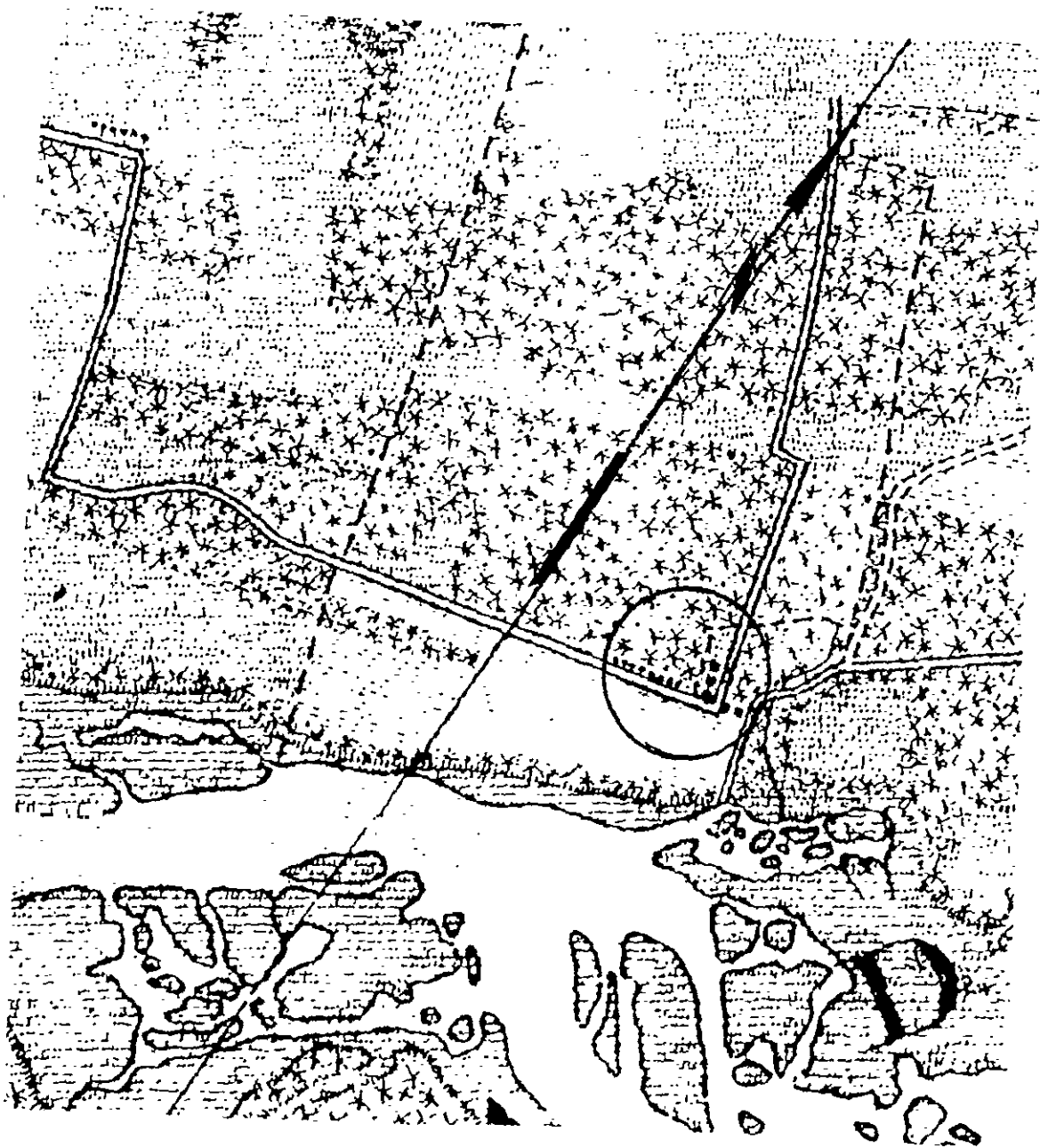


Figure 3. Coastal Survey of Hilton Head, dating from the 1860s.

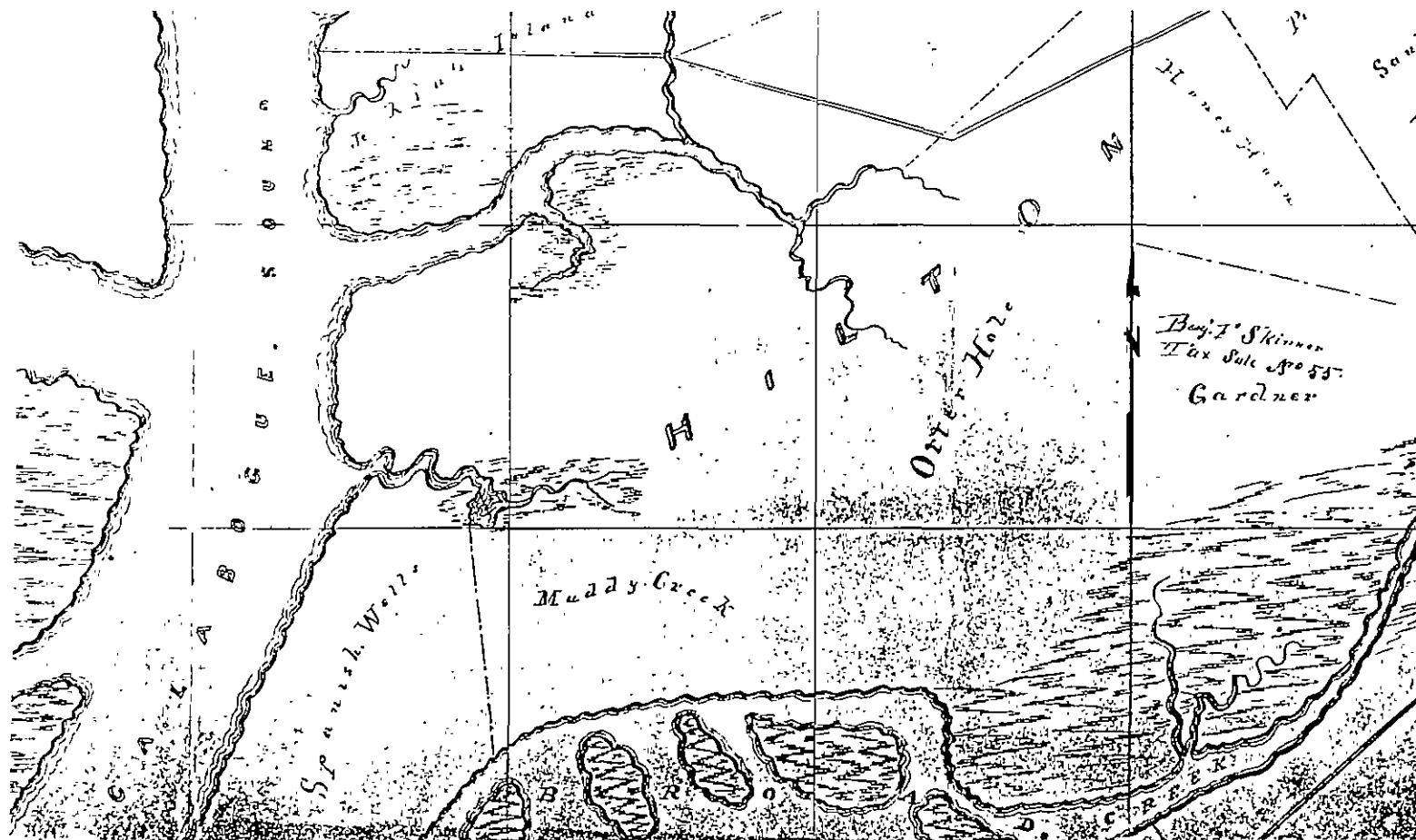


Figure 4. District Tax Map of the Broad Creek area (National Archives, RG 58, Township Plats, Number 13).

One of the earliest monthly reports of Major M.R. Delany, of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated November 30, 1865, lists Muddy Creek as containing 900 acres, 300 of which were being cultivated. By 1867 it appears that the property was still being listed as 900 acres, 300 of which were under cultivation. One report lists the structures on the plantation as only "quarters," a reference to the old slave houses (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Bureau of Refugees, Freeman, and Abandoned Lands, Monthly Reports).

Holmgren (1959) reports that Muddy Creek Plantation, along with three other plantations, were sold to the Sea Island Cotton Company (later known as the U.S. Cotton Company) in the early 1860s. Although this has not been confirmed through independent research, Delany does list four Hilton Head tracts as owned by the U.S. Cotton Company in 1867 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Freedmens Bureau, Monthly Reports of Lands). Holmgren notes only that the Sea Island Cotton Company or Sea Island Company was "a group of investors" who had purchased Gardner, Muddy Creek, Otter Hole, and Leamington. In an accounting to the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury indicated that the 700 acre Muddy Creek Place, valued at \$2800 and previously owned by the estate of William E. Baynard, had been purchased during the March 1863 land sales by Richard M. Bell for \$700. Adjacent Otter Hole was purchased by Low Alford, John S. Littell, and John Caldwell for \$1025; Leamington was purchased by Freedan Dod for \$1700; and Gardner was purchased by Benjamin F. Skinner for \$1075 (Senate Documents, First Session, 47th Congress, volume 4, number 82, Executive Document 82).

How these tracts were consolidated by the Sea Island Cotton Company or the U.S. Cotton Company is not currently known. Nor is the exact nature of the company. It seems likely that the organization was similar to the Boston joint-stock company created by Edward Philbrick, probably consisting of northern speculators intending to reap the profits of cotton plantations operated by freedmen paid relatively low wages (see Rose 1964:215).

Some records of this organization were found in an old building on the Otter Hole plantation and are briefly mentioned by Holmgren (1959:108). At Muddy Creek the owner's recorded a dwelling place, 14 freedmen's houses, 450 acres of cotton land and 294 acres in timber. Unfortunately, this account book is thought to have been destroyed when the Otter Hole plantation house burned in the early 1970s (Michael Taylor, personal communication 1992; Robert Peeples, personal communication 1992). Chicora Foundation has written directly to Virginia Holmgren in the hope that she made a copy or has more detailed notes, but we have not yet received a reply.

In 1897 the plantation was purchased by Julian A. Dimock through a Master of Equity sale (see Beaufort County RMC, DB 22, p. 120). Dimock, through his attorney, Walter S. Monteith, began

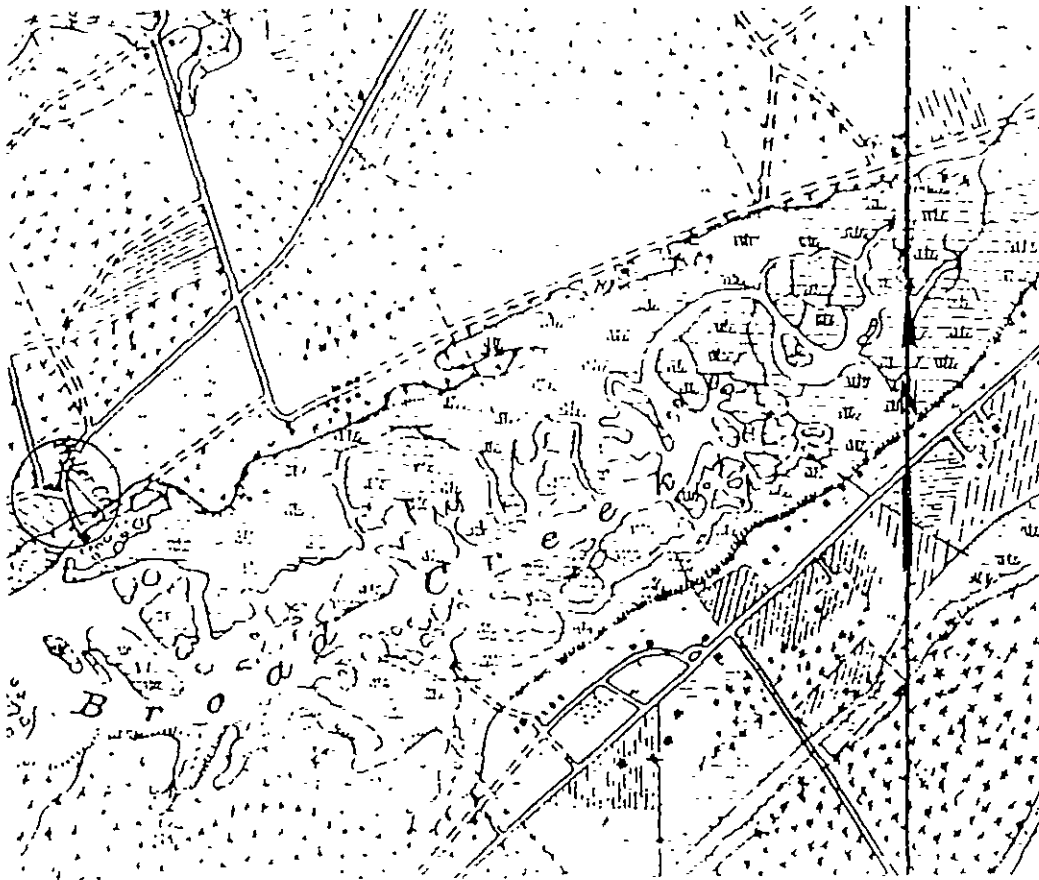


Figure 5. Portion of the 1920 Hilton Head Corps of Engineers topographic map (surveyed in 1916).

selling off small parcels of the plantation to freedmen such as Friday Allbright, Sarah Baynard, and Naaman Singleton. These sales began in 1899 and were being recorded as late as 1969 (probably by individuals who had never bothered to record their deeds). Holmgren (1959:120) mentions that part of the Muddy Creek Place was also sold by Dimock to W.L. Hurley, although no deed to this effect has been found.

Regardless, it is clear that the vast majority of Muddy Creek eventually was owned by Landon K. Thorne and Alfred A. Loomis. By the early 1920s very little of the Muddy Creek Place was still standing. Figure 5 shows no evidence of the slave settlement, although several of the buildings just west of the slough (by this time called "Wiler Creek") are still standing.

In 1951 Thorne and Loomis sold their property to Olin T. McIntosh, C.C. Stebbins, and Fred Hack (Beaufort County RMC, DB 70,

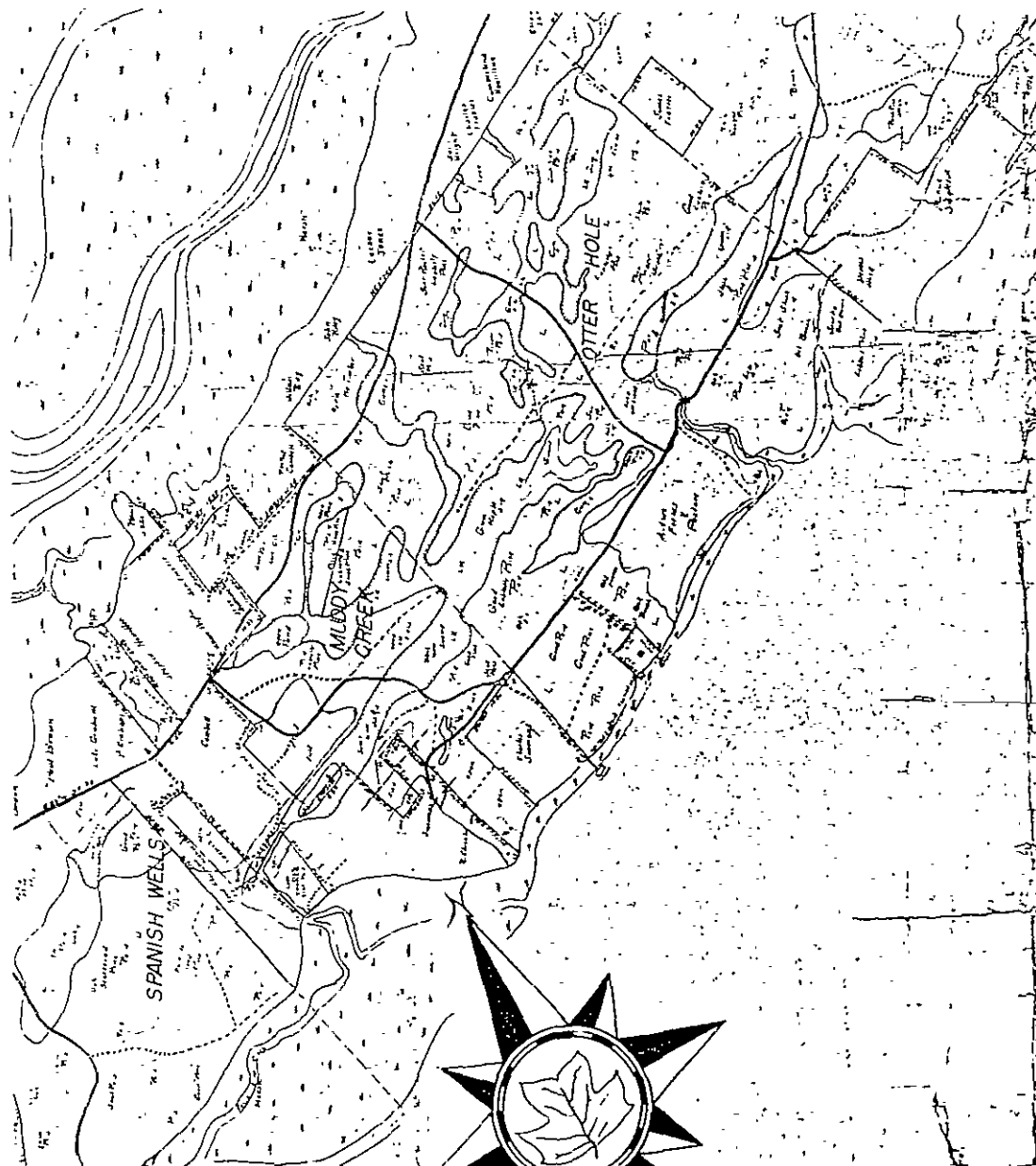


Figure 6. Portion of the Honey Horn Plantation timber plat, showing the vicinity of Muddy Creek and Otter Hole plantations.

p. 55). Figure 6 shows the Muddy Creek tract of Honey Horn Plantation, as well as some of the various out parcels sold to Blacks by Dimock during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (see Beaufort County RMC DB 22, p. 118). A few months later Honey Horn Plantation was formed by McIntosh, Stebbins and Hack, with the associated transfer the property (Beaufort RMC, DB 72, p. 495). In 1957 Honey Horn Plantation sold its property to the newly formed Hilton Head Plantation (Beaufort County RMC, DB 88, p. 129).

Otter Hole Plantation

The history of Otter Hole, also known historically as Otterburn, is equally difficult to reconstruct. The Bluffton Historic Preservation Society suggests that the property first belonged to John Stoney, who acquired in the late eighteenth century from Benjamin Bayley (see Charleston RMC, DB F-6, p. 221). It appears that the plantation was created from Lots 13 and 14, totally somewhere around 422 acres. It is also known that Stoney purchased the adjacent Lots 15 through 18, eventually forming Gardner and Marshland plantations (Charleston County RMC, DB C-8, p. 365). The property appears to have passed from John Stoney to his son, James Stoney, and then to James' son, George Mosse Stoney, who died in 1854. The property was apparently purchased about this time by John Allan Stuart, who also owned a home on Bay Street in Beaufort.

The Coastal Survey map made immediately prior to the Civil War (Figure 3) shows a series of eight structures forming what appears to be a slave settlement. Both the 1860 agricultural census and the report from the Secretary of the Treasury suggest that Otter Hole, at the time of the Civil War, was owned by a Captain Middleton Stuart. The plantation is shown as containing 760 acres of land and producing 24 bales of cotton. The Secretary of the Treasury reported that the plantation contained 900 acres and was valued at \$3600. It was sold in 1863 to Low Alford, John S. Little, and John Caldwell for \$1025 (Senate Documents, First Session, 47th Congress, volume 4, number 82, Executive Document 82).

Captain M.R. Delany, in 1865, shows 300 acres cultivated (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Bureau of Refugees, Freeman, and Abandoned Lands, Monthly Reports). Unfortunately, little additional information is available from his reports. A document compiled by Southern property owners shortly after the fall of Hilton Head Island lists the losses of Middleton Stuart (34/309, South Carolina Historical Society).

As previously discussed for Muddy Creek, Holmgren (1959) notes that Otter Hole was owned by the Sea Island Cotton Company, later the U.S. Cotton Company, and Delany does list the ownership of Otter Hole as the U.S. Cotton Company in 1867. By 1897 the company had failed and Otter Hole Plantation was sold by the Master to W.J.

Verdier (Beaufort County RMC, DB 20, p. 29). That same year Verdier sold the tract to F.E. Wilder (Beaufort County RMC, DB 21, p. 366).

Wilder held the property until 1919, when he sold it to W.L. Hurley, who was beginning to make a number of purchases on Hilton Head (Beaufort County RMC, DB 38, p. 154; DB 41, p. 725). Figure 5 reveals more detail about the plantation than the earlier Coastal Survey, showing what appears to be a double row of old slave houses and several associated buildings at the end of a north-south road. The survey area, to the northeast, is wooded in both the earlier Coastal Survey and the 1920 topographic map.

A 1927 newspaper article related the visit of B.F. Taylor to the rural, and isolated, island. Taylor remarked that the Otter Hole property belonged to a "Mr. Hurley," but the overseer was a "Mr. Crowley." He remarked that:

at Otter Hole is a road near the house which the Negroes of the vicinity call "The Street." Near it I saw two foundations of chimneys made of tabby, so I concluded this "street" had once been between or in front of the Negro quarters of slavery time ("Exploring on Hilton Head Is Interesting Experience," *The State Newspaper*, Columbia, S.C.)

This account also described finding a skull on the Otter Hole grounds which Crowley explained "had been taken out of the vault by a doctor who had previously lived at Otter Hole."

Upon Hurley's death the property passed to his wife and children, who sold it to Thorne and Loomis in 1931 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 48, p. 137). From this point on the property passes through the same hands as Muddy Creek (see also Figure 6).

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques (detailed in Chicora's proposal submitted to and reviewed by the Town of Hilton Head Island) involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals in areas of high, well drained soils. In areas of lower, less well drained soils, shovel tests would be excavated at 200 foot intervals. All soil would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Notes would be retained on stratigraphy and the tests would be immediately backfilled. If archaeological remains were encountered, the spacing of the tests would be decreased to no greater than 50 feet in order to determine site boundaries, site integrity, and temporal periods represented.

All shovel tests would measure 1-foot square and would be excavated to sterile B horizon sand. For positive shovel tests, representative soil profiles would be drawn and soil coloration would be described using Munsell soil color charts. All cultural

remains, except brick, shell, mortar, and charcoal, would be retained. Samples of these other materials would be retained. The information required for S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected in the field and photographs would be taken as deemed appropriate by the field investigator. A site would be defined at the presence of cultural items in at least two successive shovel tests, otherwise the materials would be characterized as "isolated remains."

These plans were put into effect, with no significant deviations. Also, areas of good surface visibility, such as bare spots and an old road bed, were examined for remains (and were surface collected).

A total of 21 shovel tests in two transects were excavated in Parcel 2 and 10 shovel tests in one transect in Parcel 3.

Laboratory Analysis

The cataloging and analysis of the specimens was conducted at the Chicora laboratories in Columbia on January 18 and 20, 1992. The collections have been accepted for permanent curation by The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1992.1. In addition, all original field notes and archival copies of the field notes will be curated with the collections. All photographic materials have been processed to archival standards.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric ceramics were classified using common south coastal types (DePratter 1979; Trinkley 1983). The temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of the historic remains follow Noel Hume (1970), Miller (1980), Price (1979), and South (1977).

Identified Sites and Recommendations

No archaeological sites were identified for Tract M, composed of Parcels 2 and 3 on Indigo Run. The field survey identified generally low, poorly drained soils, and the survey area is isolated from any nearby areas of either fresh or tidal water.

Our investigations suggest that no additional archaeological or historical research is necessary in this limited survey area. There remains, however, the potential for the discovery of archaeological materials during construction. Consequently, the developer should notify all contractors to be alert to the presence of archaeological remains, such as pottery, ceramics, brick concentrations, bottles, or projectile points. Should any such remains be identified work should stop and The Melrose Company should contact the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office and the

Town of Hilton Head Island.

Sources Cited

- Adams, Natalie and Michael Trinkley
1991 *Archaeological Testing at the Stoney/Baynard Plantation, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Research Series 28. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.
- Brooks, Mark J. and James D. Scurry
1978 *An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Amoco Realty Property in Berkeley County, South Carolina with a Test of Two Subsistence-Settlement Hypotheses for the Prehistoric Period.* Research Manuscript Series 147. S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
- Cooke, C. Wythe
1936 *Geology of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina.* U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 867.
- DePratter, Chester
1979 *Ceramics.* In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island 2. The Refuge-Deptford Mortuary Complex*, edited by David H. Thomas and Clark Spencer Larsen, pp. 109-132. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* 56(1).
- Drucker, Lesley and Ronald Anthony
1980 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.* Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, S.C.
- Garrow, Patrick
1982 *Archaeological Investigations on the Washington, D.C. Civic Center Site.* Soil Systems, Inc., n.p. Submitted to Historic Preservation Office, Department of Housing and Community Development, Government of the District of Columbia.
- Holmgren, Virginia C.
1959 *Hilton Head: A Sea Island Chronicle.* Hilton Head Island Publishing, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.
- Johnson, Robert E.
1989 *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Hilton Head Cross Island Expressway Project, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Ms. on file, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

- Miller, George C.
 1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14:1-40.
- 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25:1-25.
- Noel Hume, Ivor
 1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Price, Cynthia R.
 1979 *19th Century Ceramics in the Eastern Ozark Border Region*. Monograph Series 1. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri University, Springfield.
- Rose, Willie Lee
 1964 *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Scurry, James D. and Mark J. Brooks
 1980 *An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the South Carolina State Ports Authority's Belleview Plantation, Charleston, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 158. S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
- South, Stanley
 1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- South, Stanley and Michael Hartley
 1980 *Deep Water and High Ground: Seventeenth Century Low Country Settlement*. Research Manuscript Series 166, S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Stuck, W.M.
 1980 *Soil Survey of Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina*. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
- Trinkley, Michael
 1981 *Studies of Three Woodland Period Sites in Beaufort County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.
- 1983 *Additional Archaeological, Historical, and*

Architectural Evaluation of 38HR127 and 38HR131, Horry County, South Carolina. S.C. Dept. of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

1987 *Archaeological Survey of Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Research Series 9. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*

1988 *Archaeological Testing of Six Sites on Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Research Series 13. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*

Trinkley, Michael, editor

1986 *Indian and Freedman Occupation at the Fish Haul Site (38BU805), Beaufort County, South Carolina. Research Series 7. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*

1989a *Archaeological Investigations at Haig Point, Webb, and Oak Ridge, Daufuskie island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Research Series 15. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*

1990a *Archaeological Excavations at 38BU96, A Portion of Cotton Hope Plantation, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Research Series 21. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*

1990b *The Second Phase of Archaeological Survey on Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina: Investigation of Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterns on an Isolated Sea Island. Research Series 20. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*

1991 *Further Investigations of Prehistoric and Historic Lifeways on Callawassie and Spring Islands, Beaufort county, South Carolina. Research Series 23. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.*